FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 052 *15 March 1979*

ARGENTINA

Pastor in Caracas; Discusses Foreign Policy Topics B 1
Nuclear Cooperation B 1
Meeting With Mexican, UK Counterparts B 2
Graffigna Favors Continued Military Participation B 2
Briefs: Merchant Marine Under Secretary; IDB Funds B 3

BOLIVIA

Padilla Meets With Herrera, Andean Members C 1
Briefs: Polio Outbreak; New Justice Under Secretary; Families To Repatriate; Settlers for Border Area C 1

BRAZIL

Carter-Figueiredo Conversation Called 'Positive' [JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Mar] D 1
Geisel Signs Decree on Registration of Journalists D 1
Seized Edition D 1
Future Minister Testifies on Energy Policy D 1
Iran To Sell Brazil 200,000 Barrels of Oil Daily [O GLOBO 14 Mar] D 2
Pastor Calls for New Discussions on Dams D 2

CHILE

Information Chief Plays Down Recent Terrorist Acts E 1
Second Bus Hijacking E 1
Labor Leaders Step Up Pressure on Government E 1
Minister Pinera Discusses Labor Situation E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Discusses Domestic, Foreign Policy Issues F 1
Oil Conservation F 2
Border Situation, Guerrillas, Drugs F 2
Andean Pact F 2

VENEZUELA

Labor Leaders Comment on Presidential Speech L 1
Commission Appointed To Discuss Gulf Demarcation L 2
Justice Minister Announces PTJ Reorganization L 2

MEXICO

PCM Leader Verdugo Outlines Party Strategy M 1
[Madrid MUNDO OBRERO 4 Mar]
Government Examining Treatment of Mexicans by U.S. Customs M 3
Mafia Declares 'Open War' on Judicial Police M 3
Force 7 Earthquake Hits Mexico City M 3
Recovery Underway M 4
11 Tremors Registered M 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Public Security Forces To Check Vehicles in Border Region P 1
Security Minister's Statement P 1
Socialist Party Accepts Invitation to Dialog P 2

EL SALVADOR

First Lady's Offices Machinegunned by Unknown Gunmen P 2
FAR Allegedly Executes Kidnaped British Bankers P 2
President Threatens Measures To Cope With Strike P 3
FPL Executes Alleged Informer in Chalatenango P 3

GUATEMALA

PAI Party Leaders Invite Mexican PRI Members To Visit P 4

NICARAGUA

Government Refutes Report on Plot To Harm Torrijos P 4
FSLN Kidnaps Journalists To Announce Coup Plot P 4
FSLN Communique P 5

CUBA

Malmierca Views Possibility of Iran Joining Nonaliged Group Q 1
Blas Roca Main Speaker of International Women's Day Event Q 1
Description of Event Q 1
Blas Roca Speech Q 2
Further Details on Work of First FEU Congress Q 9
Approval of Statutes Q 9
Election of New Leadership Q 10
New Secretariat Members Q 10
Conclusion of Working Sessions Q 10
L.A. Students Congress Opens in Havana City Q 10
Commemoration of 13 March 1957 Havana City Actions Q 11
ECLA: Cuba Viable Alternate Development Model for L.A. Q 11
Jaime Crombet Named Ambassador to Angola Q 11
U.S. Accused of 'Meddling' in Yemeni Conflict Q 12
Grenada Coup Viewed as Victory for People Q 13

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Maurice Bishop Denies Foreign Assistance to Coup S 1
CARICOM Ministers To Discuss Grenada Situation S 1

PASTOR IN CARACAS; DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY TOPICS

PY142252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 14 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Mar (NA)--The foreign minister, Brig Gen Carlos Washington Pastor, said today just before leaving Caracas for Brasilia that Argentina is "well disposed to negotiate" with Brazil. Pastor admitted that he spoke with the Mexican foreign minister about the situation of former President Hector Campora, and also said he is confident that the papal mediation "will yield progressive steps for solution until it arrives at a final stage which will satisfy the legitimate interests of both countries."

In answer to a question about the border conflict with Chile, the foreign minister stated that "in effect, I have taken advantage of my visit to speak with the apostolic nuncio here in Venezuela, and with other high-ranking officials from neighboring countries, to reassert the gratitude of the Argentina Government with regard to the timely and generous intervention of the pope and our hopes that his wisdom, plus the position we sustain, which is strictly just and equitable, will yield progressive steps for solution until it arrives at a final stage which will satisfy the legitimate interests of both countries."

Finally, with regard to the meetings he will hold in Brasilia, Pastor said "Argentina has in Brazil a very rich field, full of promise with regard to their relations, of which the Parana dams form a small part. It is a very important part, naturally, but it is only a part."

He concluded: "Those promises for the future and potential which could lead to a true protection of Argentine and Brazilian interests is why we are so well disposed to negotiate. Proof of this is that I am attending the ceremonies with pleasure, not only to bid farewell to the authorities who have ended their terms of office, but also to express our good will to the new president and foreign minister."

Nuclear Cooperation

PY150200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 14 Mar 79 PY

[By TELAM special correspondent Carlos Cabeza Minarro]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 14 Mar (TELAM)--during the next few days, Argentina will sign a nuclear energy cooperation agreement with Venezuela, according to an announcement by Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor in an interview granted to this special correspondent just before leaving for Brasilia. During the interview, he reviewed all the activity carried out in Caracas on the occasion of the presidential inauguration of Luis Herrera Campins.

Here in Brasilia the foreign minister will meet with authorities from the Turkish delegation. The Turkish Government, through its embassy in Buenos Aires, has expressed an interest in Argentine nuclear technology and its desire to sign a cooperation agreement. These two important announcements reassert Argentina's leadership in the nuclear energy field within Latin America, as well as among developing nations.

However, returning to events in Venezuela, Pastor did not hesitate to describe the meetings he held there with representatives from other countries as important. He emphasized his meeting with the chief of the Soviet delegation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Leonid Brezhnev's number 2 man in the Presidium.

Kuznetsov assured him that the delay in the delivery of turbines for the Argentine-Uruguayan Salto Grande hydroelectric complex has been reduced from 15 months to 1 month. The first of the turbines supplied by the Soviet Union will begin operation in June.

During his meeting with Kuznetsov, he also discussed the issue of the hydroelectric exploitation of the middle Parana, which, Pastor said, is no longer just a project but is becoming a concrete reality. The project is underway, and the Soviet Union will play an important role as supplier of technology and will cooperate in feasibility studies, contributing its great experience with dams on rivers running through plains. The Soviet Union has the best technicians in the world in this field.

Meeting With Mexican, UK Counterparts

PY132300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1840 GMT 13 Mar 79 PY

[By Carlos Cabeza Minaro]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 13 Mar (TELAM)--Shortly after taking the oath as new president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins expressed to Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor his good feelings and appreciation for the Argentine Republic, as well as his confidence in the best relations between the two countries.

Regarding contacts with delegates of other countries who attended the Venezuelan president's inauguration, Foreign Minister Pastor told TELAM that since his arrival in Caracas he held three meetings with his Mexican colleague Santiago Roel. They talked about progress in the field of technical and scientific cooperation and about matters related to commercial and economic bilateral relations and the possibility of increasing them.

Minister Pastor added that the Mexican foreign minister shared his ideas and then referred to "the existence of a snag" in relations between the two countries, namely, Argentines who had taken asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires. According to Foreign Minister Roel, the review of the situation of those persons is a "prerequisite" for any type of negotiations. In view of that condition, Pastor told the Mexican minister that the situation of those persons is a delicate question since "all of them are responsible for deplorable deeds which closely touch Argentine interests."

Pastor also held an important meeting with British Foreign Under Secretary Ted Rowlands, to whom he reiterated Argentina's hope for more scientific, technical, economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries. Pastor also mentioned the question of the Malvinas Islands, emphasizing the Argentine concept of safeguarding the sovereignty of the archipelago.

Rowlands mentioned the bilateral negotiations on that question to be resumed in New York in the next few days. Pastor accepted the remarks of the British Government's representative, and expressed Argentina's interest in speeding up those negotiations, emphasizing that total sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is an unrenounceable doctrine.

GRAFFIGNA FAVORS CONTINUED MILITARY PARTICIPATION

PY150121 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 14 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Mar (NA)--The commander in chief of the air force, Brig Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna, says the "political bases for national reorganization" should arise from the military junta "in use of its constitutent power," and then form part of the basic documents of the national reconstruction project.

He also said those political bases should give the armed forces "an institutionalized participation, which would assure them not only advisory duties in strategic military affairs and matters of national security, but also in matters which, because of their significance, are part of the nation's historic continuity." These remarks were made by the air force chief during an interview granted to the weekly magazine SIETE DIAS, which published it in the edition which appears tonight.

In the interview, Graffigna states that "having overcome subversion, pacified the country, recovered the image and prestige of the state, cast out corrupt individuals and outdated leaders and having undertaken the problems of boundaries and shared resources," the next goals of the process are to fully achieve the goals set in the socioeconomic field; to reorganize and restructure public administration; to define the role of professional, business and workers associations; to approve through the military junta the document "Political Bases for National Reorganization," which would permit the projection of the process by giving continuity to the task undertaken; full integration and development of certain sectors of the country such as in Patagonia; and the realistic study of a demographic policy to occupy the nation's empty spaces.

With regard to the document which should be approved by the military junta, Graffigna rejected the idea that it is a "political proposal," because that would mean subjecting it to analysis by "certain interlocutors--persons or institutions--thus beginning a complex consultative mechanism which would cause unnecessary delay while receiving various approvals or disapprovals from interest or opinion groups."

He added: "Because of this, from the very beginning of the study of this subject the air force has held that the political bases should originate in an act of the military junta, in use of its constituent power, and then form part of the basic documents of the rational reconstruction project."

He demanded for the armed forces an "institutionalized participation." Graffigna said this would be "insurance against repeating past sad experiences when amnesty was applied to subversive criminals as if they were good citizens."

Graffigna concluded by saying: "We Argentines should have a good memory and be aware of the consequences of those political decisions which led our country to socioeconomic chaos, to disintegration as a nation, to loss of international respect and, what is worse, to an upheaval in Argentina's moral values."

BRIEFS

MERCHANT MARINE UNDER SECRETARY--The new under secretary of the Merchant Marine, Capt Mario Pablo Palet, was sworn in today by the maritime interests secretary, Rear Adm Carlos Guevara. Captain Palet replaces Rear Adm Norberto Manuel Couto, who was posted as director of the Naval War School. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 12 Mar 79 PY]

IDB FUNDS--Under the program of credit for rural schools, the province of San Juan has just been granted a loan of $6-7 million by the Inter-American Development Bank. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Mar 79 p 4 PY]

PADILLA MEETS WITH HERRERA, ANDEAN MEMBERS

PA140430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Mar (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen David Padilla reitrerated here today his country's desire that "the route back to the sea be opened" and stressed the other Andean Pact members' support for that claim.

The Bolivian president has been in Caracas since Sunday and attended Luis Herrera Campins' inauguration. Both leaders met today and reviewed their countries' relations and the possibility of reaching new trade and cooperation agreements soon.

Along with his host and Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay, Padilla attended a meeting with the members of the Cartagena Agreement Commission and Board during which the status of the pact was reviewed and it was agreed to hold a meeting of foreign ministers in Quito in early April. He also visited the Andean Development Corporation headquarters and voiced his desire that this financial organization for the area's development projects be strengthened.

He told newsmen that a democratization process is evolving in Bolivia "and the best indication of this is that elections will be held next August," he added. Padilla will go to Brazil on Wednesday to attend Joao Baptista de Figueiredo's inauguration as new president of that country.

BRIEFS

POLIO OUTBREAK--Santa Cruz, 9 Mar--The director of the National Institute of Contagious Diseases, Dr Jose Salvatierra, has reported an outbreak of four polio cases in this city and two suspected cases, one in San Carlos and one in Comarapa. A vaccination campaign is being prepared because of the frequent appearance of polio cases in the country. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Mar 79 p 7 PY]

NEW JUSTICE UNDER SECRETARY--Carlos Manuel Silva was sworn in as under secretary of justice, replacing Rafael Rios, by the minister of the interior, justice and migration, Lt Col Raul Lopez Leyton. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Mar 79 p 13 PY]

FAMILIES TO REPATRIATE--Some 150 Bolivian families now residing in the Azapa Valley in the northern area of Chile will be repatriated to Bolivia during June, according to an announcement by the under secretary of migration, Jorge Galindo Cueto. The official added that the families voluntarily asked to return to the country and the decree was approved by the ministries of campesino affairs, defense, labor and the National Board for Social Action of the presidency. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Mar 79 p 13 PY]

SETTLERS FOR BORDER AREA--The National Colonization Institute has approved a plan for placing settlers in the border area of Pando Department. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0045 GMT 13 Mar 79 PY]

CARTER-FIGUEIREDO CONVERSATION CALLED 'POSITIVE'

PY140213 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Mar 79 P 4 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the future Brazilian president, Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, held a "congenial, cordial" 10-minute telephone conversation last Wednesday. President Carter told General Figueiredo that in view of his trip to the Middle East, Mr. Walter Mondale would have to replace him and, therefore, he appointed Mrs. Joan Mondale to represent him at Figueiredo's inauguration.

President Carter called directly from the White House to General Figueiredo's office before leaving for the Middle East, and the conversation was held with the aid of two interpreters, one in Brasilia and another in Washington. It was learned that the tone of the conversation was "extremely cordial and friendly."

The two presidents expressed their desire to keep relations between the two countries at a high level and President Carter conveyed to General Figueiredo his personal wishes for a good government. It has been reported that General Figueiredo was very satisfied with the conversation, which he interpreted as a very positive sign.

GEISEL SIGNS DECREE ON REGISTRATION OF JOURNALISTS

PY140038 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The president of the republic today signed a decree implementing the law governing the exercise of journalism. Among other requirements, a journalist must register at the regional labor ministry office. This registration can be made by presenting proof that the journalist is of Brazilian nationality and has not been charged with or convicted of any crime under the criminal code, that he has a diploma from a higher course in journalism or social communications, that he has a license to work as a journalist issued by a legally recognized training school and that he has a social security card.

Seized Edition

PY140055 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Mar 79 PY

[From "Congressional Report"]

[Text] In the name of the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] leadership, Deputy Fernando Coelho [MDB, Pernambuco State] today read a letter sent to the justice minister by the president of the publishing firm of the Newspaper EM TEMPO. The letter asks the justice minister to take provisions to return all copies of the latest edition of the newspaper which were seized from the stands last Saturday, and reaffirms the paper's decision to continue to struggle for democratic freedom.

FUTURE MINISTER TESTIFIES ON ENERGY POLICY

PY141701 Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Mar 79 PY

[Text] The nuclear agreement is sovereign and untouchable. This statement was made yesterday afternoon by future Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals in announcing his ideas about an energy policy for the country at a meeting with the Senate nuclear agreement investigating committee.

Cesar Cals, successor to current Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki, also said Brazil is sixth among countries with the most uranium reserves--approximately 142,300 tons, an amount which can still increase.

Cals also explained that [word indistinct] petroleum in our country within 20 years. For example, Brazil will have the (?weight) to sit at the decisionmaking table, and there the power of energy will prevail over economic power. Cals added that energy problems must not be discussed based on isolated sources. He feels we must build a global policy which may reduce our dependence on foreign countries, such as the policy implemented for the purchase of petroleum, and this policy must not only involve the use of new energy sources, but the conservation of energy as well.

The future minister also revealed his desire to emphasize the use of coal, alcohol, [word indistinct] in general, small hydroelectric dams and hydroelectric power plants operating during peak demand hours.

IRAN TO SELL BRAZIL 200,000 BARRELS OF OIL DAILY

PY150114 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Mar 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Reza Azimi, export director of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), yesterday told an O GLOBO special correspondent in Tehran that the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] will probably receive from Iran, beginning in early April, an average of 200,000 barrels of oil daily. The price of the petroleum to be supplied to Brazil has not yet been determined, this will depend on the special OPEC meeting to be held at the end of this month. Under the government of Shah Reza Pahlavi, Brazil had been importing 160,000 barrels of oil daily from Iran.

Azimi said that both the fact that PETROBRAS has been a traditional client of NIOC and that it avoided buying oil through the international consortium which marketed Iranian oil during the shah's rule will help PETROBRAS obtain advantages which NIOC does not intend to give to any other country. The future mines and energy minister, Cesar Cals, stated yesterday that by 26 March, the date of the OPEC meeting, PETROBRAS will sign an oil purchase contract with Iran.

PASTOR CALLS FOR NEW DISCUSSIONS ON DAMS

PY142206 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 14 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 14 Mar (AFP)--For the benefit of the parties concerned, the negotiations concerning the Corpus and Itaipu dams should be resumed, according to Argentine Foreign Minister Brig Gen Carlos Washington Pastor. He stated this on arrival today in Brasilia, where tomorrow he will attend the inauguration of new Brazilian President Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

The Argentine foreign minister added that in any case he does not know if the trilateral dialog with respect to the two projects on the Parana River would resume soon. Pastor said he would probably greet the new Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, during his stay in Brasilia but said he did not know if the Corpus-Itaipu issue would come up. The two foreign ministers will hold a private meeting Friday afternoon, just before the Argentine minister returns to Buenos Aires.

Pastor told the press that he is a great friend of the present foreign minister, Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, who will leave his post tomorrow. When a newsman remarked that this friendship was not evident in the latest Argentine note concerning Itaipu and Corpus, Pastor said a negotiation process has nothing to do with personal relationships.

INFORMATION CHIEF PLAYS DOWN RECENT TERRORIST ACTS

PY142245 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Gen Odlanier Mena Salinas, director general of the National Information Center [CNI], stated today that recent acts of violence are not undermining the tranquillity of the citizens. General Mena made this statement in a talk with Chilean ambassadors to American countries who have been meeting at the Foreign Ministry since Monday.

General Mena did not consider recent terrorist acts important. He stressed the excellent performance of the security services. According to him, the security situation is normal.

The CNI director also said that the investigations of recent acts of violence are progressing well and emphasized that certain individuals are providing the necessary working basis and results are expected shortly.

Second Bus Hijacking

PY090258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0244 GMT 9 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Mar (LATIN)--Police reported today that a subversive group of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] today took over a public bus carrying 25 passengers and proceeded to paint political slogans inside. The attack was perpetrated this afternoon in a populous Santiago neighborhood. The attackers surprised the passengers and the driver.

Previously the group had taken over a taxi which they used to follow the bus and later to flee the scene of the crime.

This is the second assault of this nature by the MIR in less than 48 hours. Yesterday two women and two men carrying weapons took over a private bus with 36 passengers and wrote political slogans in it.

LABOR LEADERS STEP UP PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT

PY092341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 9 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 9 Mar (AFP)--Chilean labor leaders, who are said to represent 2 million workers, have created a front to oppose measures adopted by the military government. The front was created by the Chilean Workers Union (UNTRACH), the United Workers Front (FUT), the National Union Coordination (CNS) and the Chilean Private Employees Confederation (CEPCH).

Observers indicate that some of the leaders, mainly of UNTRACH, supported the Pinochet government until recently. The two extremes are occupied by CNS representatives, who follow either the Christian or Marxist line.

In a document the labor leaders state: "We decided to take joint action, to create a common front and to struggle for cancellation of legal provisions which only serve to disturb the affairs of labor." They add that their organizations have already tried different strategies to solve the problems besieging the workers. However, they said in the document, the measures adopted unilaterally against their interests have convinced them that acting separately only wears them out, in a struggle without positive results.

In a letter addressed to Labor Minister Jose Pinera, the labor leaders mentioned several laws which in their judgment should be dropped in order to establish labor rights which were suspended in Chile by the military government 5 1/2 years ago. They asked for cancellation of Law 198 so that workers can elect their leaders democratically and for the rehiring of labor leaders or workers arbitrarily fired by public and private enterprises.

UNTRACH President Bernardino Castillo said they want unity behind the same objectives. There can be no free labor movement under a dictatorship. FUT President Carlos Frez said only under a democracy can freedom exist. CEPCH President Federico Mujica affirmed that this unity is the product of 5 1/2 years of bitter experience, while CNS's Manuel Bustos stated, "We have taken a historic step, but only the first."

MINISTER PINERA DISCUSSES LABOR SITUATION

PY131424 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2127 GMT 12 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Mar (NA)--Chilean Labor Minister Jose Pinera has said he believes it is "very unlikely" that ORIT [Regional Inter-American Labor Organization] will resume its threats against Chile. Moreover, the labor minister attributed the criticism made by Chilean labor leaders to the fact that "some traditional labor leaders fear they will not be able to adapt rapidly to the new labor plan."

Pinera is in Argentina to attend the meeting of the Iberian-American Social Security Organization (OISS) which started in Buenos Aires today. Pinera discussed the reaction of international labor organizations to the existing labor restrictions in Chile.

Regarding the possibility that the resumption of labor protests in Chile may cause an upsurge of punitive measures on the part of international labor organizations, Pinera said that "last January, in view of new records, ORIT suspended the boycott indefinitly; furthermore, since the Chilean Government is working to achieve labor normalization through the new labor plan, I believe it would be highly unlikely and detrimental to this normalization if the threats of a possible boycott against Chile were resumed."

Regarding the labor front formed against the Chilean Government by several labor trends, including those unions which not long ago were considered progovernment and which protested measures considered harmful to workers' rights, Pinera stated that "some union leaders sent a letter stating their disagreement with some aspects of the labor laws, but they did not criticize the philosophy of the labor plan."

According to the Chilean labor minister, "there is unrest among traditional labor leaders over the perspectives of this new plan, which for the first time establishes the election of labor leaders through free and secret voting, as opposed to the way it was done previously through open assembly. The labor plan establishes free union membership and proclaims democratic support by the grassroots so unions may become members of federations and confederations."

He added: "This is a democratic movement at the grassroots level which has caused unrest among some traditional labor leaders, who perhaps fear they will not be able to adapt rapidly to the new labor plan."

In answer to a questions, he said labor normalization will be achieved in the second half of the year after the issuance of two important laws regulating union activity and collective bargaining. He said these laws will be issued before (?31 July).

TURBAY DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PA141540 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Report from Caracas by special correspondent Sergio Augusto (Plartas)]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today rejected any possibility of what he described as instant solutions to the Colombian-Venezuelan conflict on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas. Asked by international newsmen, in what is regarded here as a preview of the news conference he will hold tomorrow at the Caracas Hilton Hotel, the president indicated that politics cannot be conducted with Polaroid techniques. He added that in this matter of international politics, there is a bit more time and we should persist in our intentions until solutions satisfactory to both states are found, solutions that will consolidate forever the friendship between our peoples.

President Turbay Ayala also said that Colombia is going through a period of economic difficulties and that the government is preparing to confront the new circumstances.

My government must confront changing circumstances, Turbay Ayala commented. He added: For instance, when I took office, I was not confronted with the current situation resulting from the unexpected and abrupt rise in the price of oil in the international market. Neither did it seem that the drop in coffee prices on this same market was imminent. He added that as a result of all this, we are currently facing a difficult situation due to the higher prices and shortage of oil, a raw material that is so essential to our development, and the [word indistinct] of the prices of basic products.

Turbay Ayala noted that this will be one of the points that his administration will examine and thoroughly analyze but that aside from those that might be regarded as pressing problems, we also have social priorities.

When asked about his government's priorities, he said that his policy is primarily aimed at improving the living standards of those who until now have not had any kind of access to the goods of civilization and culture, of those who have not received medical attention and who live in almost subhuman conditions, rather than being aimed at strengthening those regions that have already had the chance to participate in the development process.

Asked about the Colombian-Venezuelan conflict on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas, President Turbay Ayala responded that the relations with Venezuela in connection with this, particularly now that newly-elected President Luis Herrera Campins' administration has come to power, will be cordial and constructive and will seek to overcome the difficulties that have arisen so far. He added that the delimitation problem has remained at a standstill but he hopes that under the new president the talks will be resumed with the best intention of resolving the existing difficulties, which are typical of two border countries.

Turbay also told the international press that Colombia has nothing but good will toward Venezuela and that, generally speaking, these feelings are usually reciprocal. I suppose the same will exists in Venezuela to resolve these problems with us in accordance with the Bolivarian spirit that characterizes our two countries, the president concluded.

Oil Conservation

PA150225 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[By special correspondent Jose Suarez]

[Text] Caracas--Profound changes in oil policy management were revealed today by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala after noting that Colombians will have to get used to consuming only essential amounts of oil. We are going to set a ceiling, he said. He said that fuel will be used in the country only for the exclusive purpose of national development. Turbay Ayala called on Colombians to economize fuel and and said that conservation is indispensable in view of dim energy prospects.

Border Situation, Guerrillas, Drugs

PA150226 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[By Francisco Tulande Camero]

[Text] Caracas--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala asked reporters from both Colombia and Venezuela to avoid sensationalism when reporting border incidents. It is necessary to tone down these events. All that happens is the creation of unnecessary tensions that harm or jeopardize relations between the two countries.

The Colombian chief of state held a rather lengthy news conference on the (?seventh) floor of the Caracas Hilton Hotel and discussed topics of great national and international importance, including bilateral relations, the Andean Pact, drugs and the situation of public order in the country. He said that Colombia and Venezuela will soon adopt the means to (?finalize) an agreement on the longstanding dispute over marine and submarine areas, as Luis Herrera Campins announced yesterday.

At the request of Radio Cadena Nacional, President Turbay said that he hopes, if conditions allow, to lift the security statute and the state of siege on a medium-term basis. The president said guerrillas have experienced serious setbacks due to the government's actions in recent months. However, President Turbay stated, making a comparison, there are people still to be arrested who (?upset) public order in the country. He said that when a person lives in a house [words indistinct]. We still have subversive [word indistinct] along the path of the state, President Turbay said. At the request of two U.S. reporters, Turbay extensively discussed the drug traffic situation. He noted how, with the cooperation of Jimmy Carter's administration and the decisive action of the Colombian Armed Forces, drug traffic and consumption has been largely eradicated, and efforts will be intensified, he said so that this situation will stop being a national and international scar upon our country. He also announced the implementation of severe measures to cut fuel consumption to a minimum in our country.

Andean Pact

PA150227 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[By Francisco Tulande Camero]

[Text] Caracas--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today reaffirmed his faith in the subregional integration process and contended that the Andean group has made positive advancement toward achieving its goal. During a news conference held at noon in Caracas, Turbay Ayala noted the importance of the upcoming meeting of Andean presidents that will be held in Cartagena on 26 May to assess the first 10 years of work of the subregional Andean organization.

LABOR LEADERS COMMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

PA142111 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Labor movement spokesmen have commented on the first message issued by the president of the republic, Dr Luis Herrera Campins.

Carlos Andrade, leader of the Transport Workers Federation, was interviewed by Miguel Blancos of Notirumbos.

[Begin Andrade recording] From the contents of the speech it became obvious that this will be a partisan government, that is, the only ones who will have an option in this government will be the members of the Social Christian Party, and as a result it will be difficult for opposition forces to achieve an understanding with the government in some matters, since from the very beginning, in my opinion, the speech by the president of the republic was unsuitable. [end recording]

Social Christian Party labor leader Francisco Bello also commented on the speech delivered before Congress by President Herrera Campins.

[Begin Bello recording] As I see it, this has been a most important speech, so important that we can affirm that Luis Herrera's administration will be one that will benefit the people, the [words indistinct] and the workers. [end recording]

Democratic Action labor leader Manuel Penalver said:

[Begin Penalver recording] I think that it was a contradictory speech because at the same time that he talked about an opening up, he delivered an aggressive speech against the outgoing regime. I do not think that it was the best place to deliver such a speech, especially from a Venezuelan who has become the president of all the nation and not only of the political sector that elected him. [end recording]

Jose Beltran Vallejo, labor leader of the National Renewal Movement, commented on Herrera Campins' speech as follows:

[Begin Beltran recording] I think that it was a speech making announcements and promises. Let us hope that the promises will be fulfilled. However, in my opinion, this Cabinet represents the national oligarchy. It has a majority. [end recording]

Jesus (Zurbieta), labor leader of the Movement to Socialism, was also interviewed by Miguel Blanco. He said:

[Begin Zurbieta recording] Recording the speech, we think that Venezuelan democracy has made us used to having presidents make speeches that Venezuelan people undoubtedly see as marvelous, but unfortunately, in the past 20 years facts have proven that speeches do not conform to reality. However, we will keep a critical eye on everything he said concerning social and cultural activities and helping the poor and the masses to get more. [end recording]

Jose Vargas, president of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers [CTV], commented on the speech in the following manner:

[Begin Vargas recording] The president's speech was on general matters. [Words indistinct] the CTV, as a labor union, has no position regarding the government and does not care what type of government or what type of party is in power. What we are really interested in are the economic plans of the government and whether these plans benefit or hurt us. Our concern is not with persons or parties, but with economic plans and policies of social advancement. [end recording]

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO DISCUSS GULF DEMARCATION

PA142309 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins has appointed a commission to go to Colombia to resume the negotiations on the dispute over the demarcation of the Gulf of Venezuela. The commission will be presided over by Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano Velasco and will include members of the border commission.

According to press reports, the commission will also discuss charges that have been circulating in Venezuela to the effect that the western part of Montes de Oca was given up to Colombia because of erroneous surveying in that area. According to this charge, Venezuela is losing 1,770 square kilometers.

JUSTICE MINISTER ANNOUNCES PTJ REORGANIZATION

PA141620 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Mar (VENPRES)--Justice Minister Dr Jose Guillermo Andueza has announced the immediate reorganization of the Judicial Technical Police (PTJ) through better personnel administration, getting away from political and partisan criteria. He said that from now on the national community can rest assured that no promotion or appointment will be made in disregard of internal rules and that in this way the PTJ will again become efficient in its fight against crime.

Dr Andueza was attorney general under President Rafael Caldera's administration. He is widely known in the judicial branch and knows the country's crime problems.

"There is a well-studied plan. It will be up to me as justice minister to handle judicial police affairs. The reorganization program begins immediately with the appointment of the new authorities," he told reporters at Miraflores.

He announced that the National Guard will conduct an extensive patrol operation in the major cities as a preventive measure but when criminal cases occur they will be handled by the PTJ. There will be a frontal attack on crime.

All these measures are included in the priorities that President Luis Herrera Campins' adminstration, which started its term today, will tackle.

PCM LEADER VERDUGO OUTLINES PARTY STRATEGY

LD141633 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 4 Mar 79 p 6 LD

[Francisco Ramirez interview with Mexican Communist Party (PCM) Secretary General Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo: "Optimism About Forthcoming Mexican Elections"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are the leftwing coalition's real prospects in the forthcoming elections?

[Answer] We believe these elections will be very significant. They constitute a starting point for us. For the first time in 33 years we are participating in a campaign on the basis of an official register. In other words, we can conduct it under normal conditions. We are optimistic, certain that our participation will mean important changes that will deepen and facilitate the democratic process. The present chambers are not, and have never been, representative. We have the support of a large number of middle class forces that are independent or close to socialism. The alliance our coalition proposes is democratic, anti-imperialist, antimonopolist and not directly socialist in nature. We believe that this position corresponds to the reality of the present-day situation in our country. Our program is based on very specific points, for example trade union freedom, which does not exist in practice since, on the one hand, the legislation permits direct government interference in the trade unions and, on the other hand, violent forms of control exist, based on gangster methods. The same thing applies to our peasants. They have the longest tradition of struggle in Latin America, and they have always had a relative degree of organization in which the leftwing parties have usually been influential. However, the laws governing peasants' common land (areas of land granted for use, not as property) allow interference and wrongful control by the present Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] government.

[Question] An ordinary observer cannot fail to be dismayed by the daily contradictions between the government's promised reform measures and the repression that this same government has unleashed.

[Answer] The reforms come about as a result of the pressure from and the growth of leftwing forces, and especially as a result of a certain questioning of the machinery of the country's political system. However, this reform, as you well know, is limited. It is aimed at a localized political structure and a traditional petty tyranny which refuses to adapt and which obstructs these reforms. The government has tried to revitalize and modernize the system without changing its substance. Thus, there are innumerable contradictions, not to mention power groups hostile to the reform.

Repressive practices became widespread from the start of the conflict between guerrilla groups (which appeared from 1965 onwards) and the police who, using this struggle as a pretext, introduced systematic arrests and torture and organized disappearances among the peasantry and labor and student sectors. We demand a full explanation for these acts and that the guilty be punished. So far, the replies have been evasive and government policy continues to exhibit glaring contradictions. We are aware that our democratic process is slow and that its development will depend on the reaction of the people's movement and the union of leftwing forces.

[MUNDO OBRERO] The 3,000 km border between Mexico and the United States has been the subject of clumsy remarks concerning Mexico's delicate geographic and strategic position. Recently, following the public announcement of abundant oil reserves in the country, its northern neighbors, as was to be expected, have quickly gone into action. Asked whether these resources and their use will not put a brake on the prospects of government control and socialist development, the PCM secretary general answered with a firm denial.

[Martinez Verdugo] I believe the use of the oil will depend on the behavior of the people's masses and some government departments. Mexico's oil reserves have been known for years. The country enjoyed a favorable economic situation for a long period and it is only over the past 2 or 3 years that we can be said to be suffering from a serious crisis. It was then that the government decided to rely on exploiting the oil to ease the crisis. There is a tradition in Mexico when it comes to oil matters: It was the first country to nationalize it and to prohibit its utilization by private companies. There have been concessions, of course, but any government will have serious problems if it tries to alter this policy.

The debate does not center on whether Mexico will have to export oil. It would be irrational not to do so. The question is whether this will be done on the basis of a national economic plan and the use of surplus revenue for the purpose of the nation's and the people's development. We believe that this matter will be fundamental in the development of this country's future policies and we think that this debate will polarize the various forces. Regarding our prospects of coming to power, we believe that it is through a democratic evolution that we can really rake a step toward socialism. Not only the working masses but also some of the ruling bourgeoisie are demanding change. They no longer feel that the PRI represents them. Mexican busienss is concentrated in fewer hands than in Spain or even France. The monopoly consortiums have acquired a great deal of influence. The present problem, therefore, is the fight of democracy against imperialism, against the monopolies. As for our northern neighbor, we do not plan to sever relations with it. We think it is necessary to reorganize our present relationship on the basis of respect, provided, of course, that there is a government in the country that gives cause for respect. We know it is difficult to negotiate with the imperialists on equal terms, but we will try to avoid the risk of armed intervention. Moreover, we believe that the changes observed in international politics and their development are in our favor.

[Question] What is the Mexican Army's position? Is there not a danger that, because of the use made of it in tasks of repression, if for example the international energy crisis becomes more acute, it might play an active role in Mexican politics in defense of imperialist interests?

[Answer] The army governed the country from 1917 through 1946. From that date onward, the country has been governed by civilians. If we compare achievements we could say that the military did not do so badly. Men like Cardenas made a decisive contribution to national development. From 1950 onward, the ruling bourgeoisie gradually removed the military from government office. However in 1968, when the bourgeoisie again felt the need for the military, it resummoned it to its side. At the moment the army's role in active politics is minimal. It has a few governors, deputies and senators. The government wants to remain on good terms with it. It has built the magnificent and impressive military academy, where officers can benefit from the most modern training techniques. The new officers have been trained in military academies in the United States and Panama. Many of them constitute the most rightwing sector in the army. Thus, there would be a real danger if these forces should manage to gain control of the army's actions.

[Question] Has the Latin American military context had any influence?

[Answer] Yes, obviously. Conflicts have arisen within the army. Although we can say that very large sectors were not affected since a corresponding situation existed on the other side. In 1968, many soldiers were asking themselves whether the Mexican Army was only there to carry out periodic massacres of defenseless students and peasants.

I think that the military will play a more active role in the future. Our army is neither oligarchical nor class-ridden as far as its personnel are concerned. They have long been isolated and pushed onto the sidelines.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINING TREATMENT OF MEXICANS BY U.S. CUSTOMS

PA150001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0453 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Mar (EFE)--Mexican authorities are permanently watching that Mexican rights are respected by U.S. customs officials, the Foreign Secretariat reported here today. Last week U.S. customs officials picked up 200 courtesy cards previously extended to Mexicans living in the border city of Juarez (Chihuahua). The Foreign Secretariat added that according to U.S. authorities this was done to make sure the card holders had not violated any U.S. laws. A large number of the documents were returned to their owners once it was confirmed that they were only studying, shopping or traveling in the United States.

The Foreign Secretariat said a watch is being permanently maintained through diplomatic channels to prevent Mexican rights from being violated.

"El Paso del Norte" International Bridge--the scene of violent incidents over the weekend which joins the U.S. city of El Paso, Texas, and the Mexican city of Juarez--is presently functioning in "absolute normality," the Foreign Secretariat announcement concluded.

MAFIA DECLARES 'OPEN WAR' ON JUDICIAL POLICE

PA142320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0538 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Mar (EFE)--Members of the Mafia operating in this country have declared open war against the judicial police, having clashed with them on three occasions in the last 9 days.

Raul Mendiolea Cerecero, Mexican Judicial Police director, said the last armed clash took place this morning in the northern state of Durango. Druing the action, three Mafiosi were wounded and the police confiscated 1,090 kg of marihuana seeds, 700 kilos of the plant and several high-powered weapons. Mendiolea said the attacks were made on the judicial police because in the last 15 days policy agents destroyed and confiscated large amounts of drugs, thus affecting the interests of the national and international Mafia. He added that the judicial police discovered and destroyed 1,090 poppy plantations and 53 marihuana plantations in the last 72 hours. Mendiolea Cerecero added that the police have received modern weapons to counter attacks by the various drug trafficking bands. In clashes during the last 9 days police agents killed 5 drug traffickers, wounded 5 others and captured over 80 persons involved in drug traffic.

FORCE 7 EARTHQUAKE HITS MEXICO CITY

PA141337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Mar (EFE)--The tremor felt at 0507 registered 7 on the Richter scale at its epicenter, located 320 km southwest of the Federal District on the coasts of Guerrero State. A less intense tremor was felt 1 hour later. Many persons have abandoned their homes and about 400 Canadian and American tourists who are staying in a hotel located on Juarez Avenue in this capital have taken to the street and refuse to return to their rooms.

The radio stations have been advising parents not to send their children to school.

Although the data obtained so far is very confusing and incomplete, it is known that at least seven persons have been injured in this capital. According to the Red Cross, several houses and fences have collapsed here in the capital as well as a house in Lagunilla neighborhood, in the downtown area. Wide areas of the city have no electricity but telephones are working.

The Red Cross has reported that high-tension cables in various parts of the city have been ruptured. Most of the store windows in the downtown area have cracked.

According to a number of experts, since the Richter scale is only graded up to 8 and the earthquake reached 7, the resistance limit foreseen by the architects for the city's buildings has been reached.

In Zihuatenejo, 320 km southwest of the Federal District, practically located at the earthquake's epicenter, the Red Cross has reported two injuries and damage that must still be evaluated.

This is the third big earthquake to hit Mexico since last October.

Recovery Underway

PA141553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Mar (AFP)--So far, only two casualties have been reported, one of them a panic-striken male who jumped from the third floor of a building.

The subway resumed service after a 2-hour suspension. Specialized personnel are repairing water and gas lines which were damaged and electrical power is gradually being returned to the districts where it had been out off.

11 Tremors Registered

PA141800 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1547 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Mar (EFE)--A total of 11 earth tremors have been registered today, Wednesday, in Mexico in a 4-hour period starting at 0508 (1108 GMT), the seismological service has reported.

The first quake, which registered 7 on the Richter scale, was followed by 10 more movements of lesser intensity, the Department of Geophysics at the National University reported.

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES TO CHECK VEHICLES IN BORDER REGION

PA142116 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Public Security High Command stationed in the northern border region has been instructed by high-ranking Public Security Ministry authorities to exercise real control over vehicles circulating in the area. This measure was apparently adopted because of the detention of a Costa Rican truck in Nicaraguan territory after an arms shipment was found hidden in it. A checkpoint has been established in Cabaloeta, less than 4 km from the customs post, which has been reinforced.

Security Minister's Statement

PA141510 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] Juan Jose Echeverria Breaely, Costa Rican public security and government minister, has said that cargo vehicles are not inspected by Costa Rican authorities when they cross the Penas Blancas border. This task is undertaken by the Nicaraguan authorities when the vehicles enter Nicaraguan territory. The minister was referring to the Costa Rican truck that was seized by the Nicaraguan National Guard when weapons were found in it. The minister said that according to his reports, the seizure did not occur in Penas Blancas but took place some kilometers inside Nicaraguan territory, so one cannot say with certainty that the arms came from Costa Rican territory.

The public security minister said this afternoon that his ministry has begun an investigation concerning the ownership of the vehicle detained by the Nicaraguan authorities on Sunday. He explained that if a Costa Rican is involved in arms trafficking, he will be immediately placed at the orders of the Attorney General's Office, which would make the corresponding charge. So far, the authorities have been unable to find the owner of the truck. His wife has been very anxiously looking for him. She initially believed that he was under arrest.

Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey said that the government and, specifically, the Public Security and Government Ministry never hid the two main objectives of Operation Checkmate. These two objectives were to prevent the movement of guerrillas in the northern region and to prevent new violations of the national sovereignty by Somoza's National Guard.

The minister said that this type of operation leads to opposition by some sectors. The minister agreed that the current operation has dealt a hard blow to the Sandinist National Liberation Front but added that although he agrees with the front's opposition and action against Somoza, the country's security comes first. He said that if this operation had not been undertaken, the Civil Guard would be confronting the Nicaraguan Army at any time.

Echeverria Brealey also said this afternoon that if the Legislative Assembly forced the government to return the weapons provided by the Venezuelan Government to their country of origin, it would be responsible for leaving Costa Rica defenseless. The minister was referring to the 500 M-14 rifles Venezuela delivered to Costa Rica. This has been criticized by some sectors, including the comptroller of the republic, which see the loan as a purchase rather than as the minister sees it, since he is using the definition given by the dictionary of the Royal Spanish Language Academy. The minister said that in other situations he can do something but that he cannot work miracles. [sentence as heard] He said that there is information that cannot be released because of national security but that he is willing to give personal and confidential information to some of the deputies if they so desire.

SOCIALIST PARTY ACCEPTS INVITATION TO DIALOG

PA141803 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Socialist Party, through its secretary general, Alvaro Montero Mejia, announced today that it will participate in the national dialog proposed by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

The communist-socialist leader said that this represents an attempt by the government to listen to the organized classes of the country. For this reason, Montero Mejia said, we will participate in the dialog to which we have been invited. We will participate actively by making specific proposals for the solution of the country's problems. He added that the Socialist Party will present clear and in-depth proposals.

EL SALVADOR

FIRST LADY'S OFFICES MACHINEGUNNED BY UNKNOWN GUNMEN

PA141205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Mar (AFP)--First Lady Mrs Gloria Regina Romero's offices were machinegunned tonight by unidentified individuals who opened fire from a moving car, it has been officially reported. The offices are located in the eastern part of the capital. Property damage was estimated to be extensive, but no casualties were reported since personnel were absent when the attack was staged.

Even though no clandestine group operating in El Salvador has claimed responsibility for the machinegun attack, it is believed that it could have been staged by a cell of the Popular Liberation Forces, which a few hours earlier had killed two policemen and injured five in the same neighborhood.

This is part of the sequence of events that have been taking place in San Salvador for the past 20 days since several unions have been on strike in support of their fellow workers at the La Tropical Bottling Company and La Constancia Brewery, who have been subdued [copados] by the military.

FAR ALLEGEDLY EXECUTES KIDNAPED BRITISH BANKERS

PA150429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0339 GMT 15 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Mar (AFP)--British executives Ian Massie and Michael Chatterton were executed 45 days ago by the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance [FAR] who kidnaped them. The announcement was made in an anonymous telephone call to the newspapers of San Salvador today. A man claiming to be a member of the clandestine FAR said that the bodies of both executives of the Bank of London in San Salvador are buried on the lower slope of San Jacinto hill, 3 km southeast of San Salvador. The place is a short distance from where the remains of the Japanese Fujio Matsumoto were found last year. He had also been kidnaped by the FAR.

The two British executives were kidnaped on 30 November 1978 a short distance from the bank office where they worked. The authorities, who were alerted, received this report with skepticism, saying only that they are waiting for "hard evidence" to take action. The FAR had demanded the release of five political prisoners--whom the government denied having in its power, it was recalled today--in exchange for the hostages.

According to certain sources, they also demanded a ransom estimated at $4 million for each prisoner, but this version was never confirmed. They further demanded the publication of a FAR proclamation in several newspapers, a condition which was met by major international newspapers but not by Salvadoran newspapers. The FAR still was in its power one Japanese citizen, Takakasu Susuki, and a Salvadoran of Jewish extraction who is honorary Israeli consul. They were kidnaped on 7 December 1978 and 17 January 1979, respectively.

Concerning the Japanese citizen, the FAR issued a communique yesterday in which it said that the negotiations for his release "are progressing favorably." However, referring to the British citizens, it said that "the attitude of the old imperialist power (Great Britain) is very different. It has not shown one bit of concern for the release of its officials. We hold the British and Salvadoran governments responsible for the fate of the British Bank of London executives," ended the FAR communique.

PRESIDENT THREATENS MEASURES TO COPE WITH STRIKE

PA142157 Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Mar (AFP)--Salvadoran President Carlos H. Romero told AFP today that his government is ready to decree a state of siege "if conditions call for it." He also said that the electric power company will be militarized if the workers make good their threat to definitely suspend the power supply and if some strikes, which so far have gone unnoticed, are not solved.

He was referring to the fishermen's strike in Puerto del Triunfo, 170 km east of San Salvador, and to another being carried out by the workers of Productors Lacteos, a dairy product company in San Salvador.

The electric company workers yesterday twice left the city without electric power in support of their fellow workers from La Tropical and La Constancia bottling companies, who for the past 20 days have occupied the companies' installations, which were surrounded by the army.

This conflict was solved last night in favor of the workers, and to celebrate the victory a group of teachers of the national teachers association staged a demonstration that disturbed traffic today in the downtown area.

FPL EXECUTES ALLEGED INFORMER IN CHALATENANGO

PA141618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0137 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today, Monday, reported having killed Joaquin Guardado last Saturday. He was charged with informing on revolutionary peasants.

A communique sent to the various social communications media here indicated that FPL commandos ambushed the "Guardado band" in the "Terrero" canton, Las Vueltas jurisdiction, in Chalatenango, some 80 km north of San Salvador.

During the action, the extremist group pointed out, another member of the "band" was wounded. The band, the group explained, is engaged in causing harm to the peasants.

The operation was called "Comrade Ulises," the alias of Luis Alas, a member of the FPL who was killed in a clash with the authorities at Chalatenango on 18 February of this year.

GUATEMALA

PAI PARTY LEADERS INVITE MEXICAN PRI MEMBERS TO VISIT

PA141531 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Jorge Hernandez Cano and Jose Luis Alvarado, leaders of the Committee for the Formation of the Integral Action Party [Partido de Accion Integral--PAI], have reported on the visit they recently paid to Mexico as guests of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] on the occasion of the PRI's 50th anniversary. They studied the Mexican Party's organization, especially the health and education sectors and the political training school. They said their trip to Mexico provided them with some clear guidelines for the formation of a party in Guatemala.

PRI leaders were invited to visit Guatemala and have accepted in principle. It is believed that their visit would have beneficial effects for Guatemala. Upon their arrival, the PRI leaders would give a press conference at the party level.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT REFUTES REPORT ON PLOT TO HARM TORRIJOS

PA142059 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Communique issued on 13 March 1979 by the Office of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic--read by announcer]

[Text] The office of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, in view of a report published by the paper LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA and later reported by the ACAN-EFE news agency on 9 March of this year, containing news issued by the [Panamanian] military intelligence service, G-2, about a Somozist plan to destabilize Panama and inflict physical harm upon Gen Omar Torrijos, finds itself obliged to categorically deny such statements as false and tendentious, emphasizing that the Government of Nicaragua presided over by Gen Anastasio Somoza, because of its democratic traditions, has always respected the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to the Republic of Panama, Gen Alberto Montealegre, has already lodged a protest with the Panamanian Government and LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA regarding these statements, which are far from true and have been made public for unknown reasons. Managua National District, 13 March, 1979.

[Signed] The Office of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

FSLN KIDNAPS JOURNALISTS TO ANNOUNCE COUP PLOT

PA150302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0201 GMT 15 Mar 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 14 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] today kidnaped three journalists in Managua, including myself, to make us listen to the charges of a presumed coup d'etat being plotted in the country.

A total of 20 guerrillas participated in the operation, which was frustrated in that they only managed to find and kidnap three journalists. Three Sandinists with red and black handkerchiefs covering their faces presented themselves as representatives of three factions of the organization and charged that a coup d'etat is being plotted to replace Somozism with a military dictatorship of the same stripe.

The coup is supposed to have the backing of the United States, part of Somoza's army, sectors of Nicaraguan capitalism and even reactionary members of the Liberal Party of which President Anastasio Somoza is a member, according to the guerrillas. As evidence they presented Operation "Checkmate", which the Costa Rican Government is implementing along its northern border with Nicaragua, as well as a destabilization campaign in Honduras destined, among other things, to implicate the Sandinists and discredit their relations with the government in Tegucigalpa. Operation "Checkmate" is being implemented by the Costa Rican Civil Guard along the Nicaraguan border with the objective of "cleaning the area" of both Sandinists as well as presumed Somozist infiltrators.

The news conference was held at UPI headquarters in Managua, which had been previously taken over by the Sandinist group. UPI's correspondent was going to be kidnaped by the FSLN but could not be located. The guerrillas justified their action by stating that there is strong press censorship in Nicaragua, which obstructs the dissemination of information. They said that the FSLN needs to disseminate throughout the world the news of the planned coup d'etat and they therefore decided to mobilize 20 guerrillas to kidnap the newsmen.

They explained that the coup being plotted, which could either be a self-perpetrated coup or a true military movement, places "the Nicaraguan revolution" in very serious danger because it intends to harshly repress it. The three Sandinists who held the news conference identified themselves as "Roque," "Rodrigo" and "Emilio" and insisted that there is unity among the three factions of the FSLN at the present time.

The Sandinist movement had been seriously divided into three groups: the Prolonged People's War, the Tertiary Group (or Insurrectionists) and the Proletarians. The only journalists that they managed to kidnap were Oscar Leonardo Montalban from Radio Corporation, Abel Calero from Radio Mundial and ACAN-EFE correspondent Filadelfo Martinez. The latter was kidnaped by two youths who came into the ACAN-EFE office asking that he accompany them to a news conference. When he said that he could not go because he had urgent work to do, they brandished their revolvers. The three kidnaped journalists were released after the news conference.

FSLN Communique

PA142256 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2330 GMT 13 Mar 79 PA

[Text of communique issued by the Foreign Commission of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] dated 8 March 1979--read by announcer]

[Text] To the peoples of the world:

A coup d'etat to betray the aspirations of the Nicaraguan people is being prepared by sectors of the Nicaraguan Army supported by the U.S. Government and presumably a sector of the financial bourgeoisie which sees its interests threatened by the economic and political crisis being experienced in Nicaragua. This coup d'etat will occur within the next few days and would be accompanied by large-scale repression not only in Nicaragua but in neighboring countries too.

This maneuver is a desperate action to try to stop the drive and fighting spirit of the masses which, led by the Sandinist Front, would carry out their harassment and defeat the army in its process of [word indistinct] of a new insurrection to result in the revolutionary overthrow of the dictatorship and the establishment of a government [word indistinct] peace, social progress and democracy in Nicaragua.

Imperialism is aware that the biggest obstacle it has to its plans of (?monopoly) in our country is the FSLN. For this reason, imperialism is trying to destroy the FSLN wherever it may be while attempting to implement a coup to overthrow Somoza and prepare the way for Somozism [word indistinct] in which the repressive and dictatorial structures would remain unchanged. [Word indistinct] of this imperialist conspiracy are exerting pressure on Nicaragua's neighboring countries so that they will carry out repressive actions aimed at persecuting FLSN members who, forced by circumstances and Somozist persecution, seek refuge in border regions.

The seriousness and veracity of our sources of information make us take this [word indistinct] action in order to alert all progressive and democratic forces and the peoples of the world to remain vigilant and immediately start a campaign in support of the Nicaraguan people by preparing themselves to act and help when circumstances so demand in order to [words indistinct] the Nicaraguan's hopes for freedom that have caused so much bloodshed. Just as imperialism knows that Sandinism is the biggest obstacle to its plans, the Sandinists know that the struggle will continue, (?knowing) that the people are the only gurantee for our country to become free and sovereign so that we can establish a popular democracy that will satisfy the demands of the masses.

For this reason, today more than ever we reaffirm our firm decision to struggle to the death for a free fatherland and categorically reject any coup orchestrated by imperialism with the cooperation of reactionary movements in Nicaragua. All Sandinists together will go to the heroic vanguard of our heroic people with the support of all progressive nations in the world. We promise to win and lead our people to the victory for which so many Nicaraguans have generously given their lives.

No to coup d'etat! Yes to revolution! In the face of the coupist guard, Sandinist insurrection! The people of Nicaragua shall overcome! Long live Sandinist unity! Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] The Political Foreign Work Commission of the FSLN Insurrectional Faction; the Foreign Commission of the FSLN Proletarian Faction; the Foreign Commission of the FSLN Prolonged People's War Faction

MALMIERCA VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF IRAN JOINING NONALINED GROUP

FL141854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1732 GMT 14 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Iran's withdrawal from the CENTO military bloc will further contribute to the rapprochement between that country and the nonalined countries movement, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has asserted. In an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA the Cuban foreign minister stated that since the departure of the shah of Iran, who was overthrown by the actions of the Iranian masses, and since the establishment of the new government, Iran has adopted important measures in its international economic and political relations.

Malmierca added that such measures are similar to many of the objectives proclaimed by the chiefs of state or government of nonalined countries and to numerous UN resolutions. He cited as examples Iran's break of relations with the Pretoria regime, the adoption of an energetic stance against the apartheid system and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the single legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Iran's condemnation of Israel's expansionist policy, together with other actions, were received with great jubilation by the nonalined countries, Foreign Minister Malmierca told PRENSA LATINA. He further stated that the conditions have been created to make possible the admittance of Iran into the nonalined countries movement, subject to a request by that government and the approval of the sixth summit conference.

In response to the possibility of Iran participating in the sixth summit conference, Malmierca responded that it depends on the Iranian Government's wishes and the decision that the movement adopts. However, he said, in the preparatory work we are conducting for the conference, we have taken into consideration such a possibility, and the conditions are present for the participation of Iran's Government and leaders.

BLAS ROCA MAIN SPEAKER AT INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY EVENT

Description of Event

FL090255 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Service (Havana Television Channel 6 and Radio Liberacion) at 0132 GMT on 9 March begins live coverage of the Cuban national commemoration of the International Women's Day at Havana City's Lazaro Pena Auditorium.

Color television opens with the curtain rising on the stage of the Lazaro Pena Auditorium. The National Anthem is played as the camera pans the auditorium. Television announcer Manolo Ortega then goes to the podium to set the scene of the commemoration. He announces that Blas Roca Calderio, member of the PCC Politburo and President of the People's Government National Assembly, will be the main speaker at the ceremony. Others presiding at the event include PCC Secretariat member Raul Valdes Vivo, other members of the PCC Central Committee, Dora Carcano, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and Secretary General of the Federation of Cuban Women, other party, state and mass organization leaders and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. The slogan appearing on the red backdrop states: On this 8 March we are in firm solidarity with all women in the world who are struggling for a better future. A Cuban flag appears to the viewer's right of the podium.

Blas Roca is introduced and begins reading from a prepared text at 0136 GMT. Blas Roca starts by retracing the struggle for women's rights. He adds that "the commemoration each year of this Women's Day unites the voices of millions throughout the world for common demands for the general objective of advancing women's rights."

He goes on to describe the advances made in women's rights in Cuba since the triumph of the revolution and goes on to describe the role of women in the current round of nominations and elections of delegates to the People's Government Assemblies. From this he goes on to describe the International Year of the Child and what the Cuban Revolution has done and is doing for children in Cuba. Blas Roca then discusses the contributions made by women in building socialism in Cuba.

He concludes his remarks by expressing Cuba's solidarity with women all over the world who are involved in revolutionary struggles, especially the Vietnamese women who are facing the Chinese aggression. With the conclusion of Blas Roca's 62-minute speech the curtain descends on the stage and television coverage ends at 0238 GMT.

Blas Roca Speech

FL091600 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0136 GMT 9 Mar 79 FL

[Speech by Cuban People's Government National Assembly President Blas Roca Calderio at commemoration of International Women's Day, held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers Building in Havana City on 8 March 1979--live]

[Text] Comrades on the dais, comrades all: To the women who have been removed from tasks of rebuilding what was destroyed by the Yankee imperialists' air raids and troops and are once more dying and watching their sons die at the hands of murderers; to the women who once more, together with their sons, take up arms to defend the integrity, sovereignty and life of the fatherland--which today is being attacked by the neofascist Beijing clique--to those martyr women, to those heroic women, to those Vietnamese women go, first of all, [applause] the most profound expression of our solidarity and our most moving greetings of admiration on this International Women's Day, an expression of firm condemnation of the thousand-times criminal Chinese military aggression against the thousand-times heroic people of Ho Chi Minh. [applause]

The annual commemoration of International Women's Day emerged from the struggles of the working class, from the workers' socialist movement during the first decade of the century as a combative response with internationalist meaning to the double oppression to which women were subjected and are still subjected under capitalism, as a worker and as a woman, discriminated against and deprived of civil rights. As a result of the initiative of that international drive, we will always remember Clara Zetkin, the socialist militant, the communist militant who, in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles, held high the combat flag for the emancipation of the working class and for the full equality of women's rights. [applause]

Year after year, since 1911, the commemoration of International Women's Day has been gaining strength, meaning and depth. The victory of the great October socialist revolution in 1917, which immediately did away with laws discriminating against women and incorporated them on equal terms with men into building the new society, gave women a solid foundation and encouraging example for the noble task of gaining equality, which can only be fully attained with the development of socialism and in building communism. [applause]

The struggle for equality of rights for women, of course, precedes the establishment of their international day, because its significance and modern content merged with the proletarian movement for socialism; that is, for a society which, in eliminating all forms of exploitation of man by man and thus suppressing the division of society into classes, created the conditions for the equality of all, both men and women, inasmuch as the argument itself of social inequality had disappeared.

But the yearly commemoration of Women's Day unites the voices of millions throughout the world for common demands, for the general objective of advancing the cause of women's rights, for demands for equality according to the conditions of each location, for the establishment of firm solidary ties between women from different countries, and not only for demands for equality, but also the more general ones of the peoples of the world, such as those for detente and peace, against imperialism and the reactionary forces, against colonialism and neocolonialism, and against racism and apartheid. [applause]

Our socialist Cuba commemorates this anniversary as an internationalist drive with the women of the world, as a drive of all workers, all the people, the entire country which, in its determined and firm advance toward building socialism, does not forget that--despite all that the revolution has accomplished for women's equality and for their full incorporation into economic, social and political tasks--objective difficulties and subjective obstacles still remain to be overcome in order to make the principle of women's equality a full reality in all its aspects. [applause]

Despite all that has been accomplished in alleviating the women's housework, which is increasingly being shared with men in accordance with the family code and the new concepts of cooperation and equality which are gaining the social awareness of men and women, and despite the fact that the number of child care centers has increased, some women still encounter difficulties in incorporating themselves into socialist work. There are material difficulties, such as the slow development of our industry and, consequently, the inavailability of adequate jobs for women, but these jobs are growing in number year after year, as well as the number of women incorporated into production and services, which is the fundamental foundation of the full exercise of women's equality.

Along with these objective difficulties, we still have the ideological remnants of the old society that are maintained and manifested by certain men in certain sectors of our population who still consider women subordinate to their masculine decisions and whims. They still do not have confidence in the ability of women to perform specific activities, although each day there are increasingly more women who excel in difficult production and services work. And when I say this, I think of the extraordinary feats of the sugar harvest heroines, of the productivity of the comrade women employed in construction work and of the employment of women in metallurgical plants, in making cigars, in shoemaking, and so forth, and in handling transportation and many other jobs.

Besides distinguishing themselves in these difficult jobs, women also distinguish themselves in all the work they have done traditionally and in the new management and government work which the revolution has placed in their worthy hands. [applause]

The installation of people's government organs has helped to increase and systematize the participation of women in state decisions of the country's government. The 107 deputies to the National Assembly have distinguished themselves by their work in committees, by their initiatives and by their participation in the sessions that have been held. The same can be said in general terms of the 857 municipal delegates and 199 provincial delegates.

The process of nominating candidates for the election of new municipal delegates was held recently. These elections will take place on 8 and 15 April. We can announce that in this process a total of 2,395 women were nominated as candidates. They represent 9.8 percent of the total number of candidates. During the previous process in September 1976, a total of 3,946 women were nominated. In other words, 1,551 more than this recent one, representing 13.5 percent of the total number of candidates. In other words, in absolute numbers, there was a higher percentage of women candidates.

I take this opportunity to say that this absolute and relative reduction of the number of women nominated has been of much concern to us because it does not correspond to the role women play in the construction of socialism or in the struggle of our party and our social and mass organizations to achieve the equality of rights for women that is stipulated in our socialist constitution, in the family code and other laws, and which has been a constant policy of the revolution since the first battles against the Batista regime. It has been a policy pushed with particular vigor and insistence by our chief and guide, Comrade Fidel. [applause]

This reduction in the number and percentage of nominated women is an indicator of concern, although it could be that it is not the most important one. Most important is the number of women finally elected as municipal and provincial delegates. It is known that the voters must determine with their free, direct and secret vote who among the more than 24,300 candidates will be the 10,660 delegates to the People's Government Municipal Assemblies. And the latter, once constituted, will elect the provincial delegates.

The voters--men and women--can, if they so decide, elect from the 2,395 nominated women candidates more than the 857 who today are part of the municipal assemblies. [applause] Of course, this depends on the free will of the voters--men and women--determined after they convince themselves that the woman candidate nominated in their district possesses the qualifications and ability to effectively perform the difficult duties of municipal delegate. I repeat, this depends, of course, on the free will of the voters--men and women--after they convince themselves that the woman candidate nominated in their district possesses the qualifications and ability to effectively perform the difficult duties of municipal delegate. [applause]

We believe that it is important for the development of our state institutions and for achieving the fundamental objective that each day more and more workers participate systematically in state decisions, and that we be concerned with the growing incorporation of women in state government organs because all this is part of achieving the full equality of women.

Fidel summed up the importance of the equal participation of women in the revolution by calling it a revolution within the revolution. And Lenin wrote that the proletariat cannot achieve the complete victory of socialism without gaining complete liberty for women. [applause]

The Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] plays a particularly important role in the struggle to make full equality of women a reality. It already has more than 2.3 million women in its ranks, whom the FMC unites, educates and mobilizes in all tasks of the revolution, whether it be productive work in the sugar harvest, which is the country's most important economic activity and requires maximum attention and effort during these months; taking care of the health and education of children; the country's defense work, in partriotic-military education or combat readiness [work]; or the internationalist tasks of assistance to other peoples and of solidarity with their anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist struggles and in defense of their integrity, sovereignty and liberty.

This year, the 20th year of the victory, the United Nations has proclaimed International Year of the Child, dedicating it to the noble objective of (?demonstrating) concern for the life, health, education and future of children. It is a year which the Chinese neofascist clique has initiated by assassinating Vietnamese children and trying to destroy their present and future, without stopping in the face of the indignant protest of mankind. For our people and especially for our women, International Year of the Child is an opportunity to recall, improve and develop what has been done for children, who are the object of special attention by our society.

In the 20 years of its existence, the Cuban Revolution has demonstrated that there is nothing more important than a child and, consistent with this essential principle of the creative work of our people, since the first moments of the revolutionary triumph, the greatest efforts have been made to make children the principal beneficiaries of our achievements and worthy continuers in the future of the work begun by the previous generations.

We have seen with satisfaction the results of our efforts. The children of 1959 already are men and women who give their best to carry on the revolution, to push the country's economic development, to defend at any cost the brilliant present gained for them 20 years ago by the heroes and martyrs of the homeland, by the heroes and martyrs of the revolution. [applause]

We work for our children, Marti said, because the children know how to love, and they are the hope of the world. This thinking of Marti has never been so true and so faithfully materialized as it is today. Never before, not during the years of colonialist domination or during the republic imposed by Yankee imperialism, was there anything that can be compared to some extent to the attention that is given today to the education, development and health of our children. Lacking schools and teachers and forced to work when they were very young, the children of workers and peasants and the children of the poor grew up illiterate and without doctors or hospitals. And all types of diseases took hold of them and ruined many lives. Only the children of the wealthy minority enjoyed appropriate and comfortable schools, received adequate medical care and had installations to develop their various sports, artistic, intellectual and other aptitudes.

Our children and youths now have children's clubs and magnificent schools where they are given free of charge the necessary instruction to make them future qualified workers, technicians, professionals and useful to the socialist society, and where they are educated according to the principles of our communist morality. And any one of these new schools built by the revolution undoubtedly, as Comrade Fidel has noted, is superior to the best of those schools of the past.

The revolution has built numerous polyclinics and pediatric and maternity hospitals, not only in urban areas but also in isolated rural areas where never before there was a single doctor. Without any cost, our children receive all the necessary medical care from highly qualified personnel equipped with the most modern technology. Contagious diseases which cause numerous victims have been controlled to the maximum or completely eradicated in our country thanks to preventive medicine. We can say with legitimate pride that we have the lowest infant mortality rate on the continent.

Our children now can practice sports and artistic pursuits in centers and installations designed for this purpose. Sports and culture, which are the rights of the people, above all are activities that our society considers fundamental for the harmonious and complete development of the new man which we are forging.

Many of our most brilliant athletes, who are winning more and more medals for our country, and many young artists have come precisely from that prodigious source [children], whose wealth was discovered and developed by the revolution to the pride of all the people.

Our society was freed from the preoccupation of inheriting the fortunes built by exploiting workers. The family code ended discrimination against children, who in the past were termed legitimate, illegitimate and natural, as if there were some unnatural ones, according to the martial status of the parents. Today, all children are equal and have the same rights and duties.

The Children and Youth Code [applause] gives them [parents] a juridical guarantee and moral guide for the healthy development of children and youths.

It has been possible to save our children and our youths from the terrible consequences of capitalist exploitation and from the neglect of a society that reaches the extreme of making children the object of pornographic and degrading business, and save our children from the inhumane conditions that prevail as a result of the imperialist exploitation in underdeveloped countries subjected to neocolonialism, racist regimes, apartheid and in countries whose children are the victims of fascism, reactionary tyrannies and Zionism, only because we had a 26 July, the Granma and Sierra Maestra; only because under Fidel's leadership we made national sovereignty a reality and undertook the socialist path.

In this International Year of the Child, we must devote our solidary assistance more than ever to those children who lack food, schools and hospitals; those children who are oppressed, discriminated against and neglected and those children who have nothing to look forward to and no assurance of a future. [applause] This humane and noble task should be the task of all the people, but very especially of women and the FMC.

At times like the present, when thousands of children die of starvation each day in our America and millions suffer the most merciless racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe and in the United States itself; when in capitalist countries man's exploitation of man begins to manifest itself with the very young; when Vietnamese children again suffer the terrible effects of another repugnant aggression, this time unleashed by the ruling Chinese clique, Cuban women who always have been devoted mothers and courageous combatants should unite in their voice all the love and all the anger demanded of them by progressive mankind at this time to demand the immediate end of so much felony and crime which endanger the survival of mankind and universal peace. [applause]

In order to gain that necessary peace for the normal development of each child and gain for the children of the entire world a better future and fairer present, the FMC, the Children's Institute, mass organizations and all the people will spare no effort today when, as never before, we have confidence in our capability to develop the youngest generation on whose shoulders worthily will rest the future of mankind.

Cuban women, through their federation, have welcomed with great enthusiasm the tasks and activities to celebrate the International Year of the Child. At the same time, they are preparing to do hard work to celebrate the third congress of their organization in 1980, precisely when the 20th founding anniversary of the beloved women's organization will be commemorated.

We still remember the fruitful sessions of the second congress and the rich experiences we gained when we shared with the delegates to that unforgettable event hours of real revolutionary warmth, infinite joy and absolute confidence in the future.

Based on solid arguments and according to our objective and subjective conditions, the women raised many concerns at their congress which showed the constant preoccupation of the FMC for the equality, well-being, security and development of women in every sense. They also made us think that the party and the revolution could have so much revolutionary force and capabilities if they could count on Cuban women as they do now. [applause]

The First PCC Congress examined and approved the thesis and resolution on the full exercise of women's equality. This extremely important document and the resolutions of the Second [FMC] Congress, the family code and constitution of the republic have become over these past few years effective tools which help us to win the battle for the total equality of women and help us in the fundamental task of building a socialist society.

The third congress will be held in March 1980, a few months after the FMC reaches 20 years of existence. This women's organization has now matured. It has attained a high degree of development in every respect and has many more responsibilities than it had 2 years ago and more complex tasks than it had 20 years ago. We are completely convinced that the third congress will be better than the second in organization, scope and enthusiasm. We are absolutely certain that the resolutions arising from this new congress based on what already has been achieved will be more effective and will constitute a vehicle of useful and pracrical work for the federation.

From 5 to 8 March, during the congress, the delegates will examine conscientiously the advances of the organization since the second congress. They will determine the difficulties that still exist. They will recall the work done and consider existing possibilities to contribute even more to the development of the revolution in all its aspects.

They will also make effective the resolutions of the historic first party congress dealing with the work of the women's organization. Once again we repeat our strong belief in the positive results which will be attained between today and the Third FMC Congress. If our revolution today is stronger, more profound and more mature than ever before, the Cuban women today are more determined, more profound and more mature than ever before, and the FMC is increasingly strong. [applause]

We now have the experience gained by women's accomplishments in preparatory tasks and the collection of funds conducted by FMC members for the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. Working very hard, the women cooperated with the Union of Young Communists, other mass organizations and the people to make our capital a worthy host of the youth event in return for the confidence placed in us, in our country, by the world's progressive youth. During the holding of the festival, many of the activities were organized with the aid of the FMC, which was honorably represented among the delegates to the grand youth event, raising Cuba's name very high.

During the current year our fatherland will again host a most important international event of great political significance. We are referring to the sixth nonalined countries summit conference. Cuba, a bulwark of the struggle against imperialism, racism, Zionism, fascism and loyal to the nonalined principles, will be a worthy host to the chiefs of state of the various countries forming the movement who will be attending as delegates to this important meeting. In pursuit of this objective, the Cuban people have developed in recent months a consistent effort, in which the FMC, which exhibits firm solidarity with the nonalined countries' women, has had an active participation in many instances. A broad propaganda campaign aimed at disseminating among the FMC members information on all matters dealing with the nonalined countries movement, as well as the publication and study of numerous materials, has made it possible for the country's women to deepen still more their knowledge of the history and the significance of the nonalined countries movement and Cuba's participation in it. Faced with this new task of particular significance and special importance, I wish to express our confidence, the party's confidence, the government's confidence, in the success of this event, because we have the support of the people in general and because, as part of them, we have the necessary and efficient cooperation of the Cuban women.

Comrades: A few minutes ago we said that today's tasks, today's responsibilities, today's requirements, are not those of 20 years ago, not even those of 15 or 10 years ago. It is true that today's Cuban women are not the same as those of 20, 15 or 10 years ago, because their revolutionary awareness has been greatly enhanced. Their ideological level has been raised, and they have attained a very high degree of cultural development. But our process is daily growing to gigantic proportions and, as the days pass, firmer steps will be taken to consolidate the economic development and broaden our advance in the scientific and technical revolution.

In accordance with this, the raising of the educational level of the population is essential, and it is also necessary to raise the level of education of women, who are active participants in building our socialist society.

At present, many women are studying and raising their cultural level, both those holding posts of national, provincial and municipal leadership and those working at the rank and file level. Thousands of housewives have registered in study courses with very positive results. The FMC effort aimed at registering housewives in study courses is outstanding. Through a consistent work of dissemination and orientation, not only has an increase in the number of registered women been attained, but the number of women who continue to study and the quality of the promotion have been improved. Nevertheless, we should not be satisfied with these results. The FMC should continue its praiseworthy effort of raising the women's level of education as one of the most important tasks to be undertaken by the organization in honor of its third congress. May all women pledge to have an ever-higher degree of cultural education! [applause]

Comrades, excuse this long speech, but I am almost finished. [laughter] I could not make this any shorter because I did not have the time. [laughter and applause] Comrades, today's commemoration has been a beautiful event in salute of our dear Federation of Cuban Women, an event in appreciation, homage and gratitude to those who alongside the men have placed their infinite love and constant dedication at the service of the extraordinary task of building socialism in our country, to those who alongside the men day by day strive to obtain a better future for the coming generations, to those who alongside the men firmly grasp and raise the victorious banners of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism higher than ever. [applause]

And this event is a remembrance of those such as Mariana Grajales, Ana Betancourt, Adela Azcuy, Rosa la Bayamesa and others who established the tradition of feminine militancy in our country. It is a tradition which guided the women struggling against Machado, the women struggling against the Batista tyranny, a tradition which inspires the women struggling today, you, our women. [applause]

Eight March is an international event; it is an event sponsored and supported by the WIDF; it is an event based on proletarian internationalism, making our female comrades sisters with women from the fraternal socialist countries and especially with those of the dear USSR. [applause] It is an international event of proletarian internationalism, inspiring Cuban women to join ranks with the just cause of the women and peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Nicaragua and other countries that confront fascism and the most reactionary pro-imperialist tyrannies of our continent. [applause] It is an event of proletarian internationalism, placing Cuban women in solidarity with women who bodily suffer the defects of capitalism, racism and Zionism, and with the women and peoples of Kampuchea and Iran, who have just recently been liberated from cruel and inhuman dictatorships which had brutally repressed them. [applause]

It is proletarian internationalism which has inspired Cuban women to offer all the aid needed by Angola and Ethiopia, which today are striving to banish [applause] the colonial inheritance resulting from a domination which has been eliminated for all time. It is proletarian internationalism which today has made the somen's and all Cuban people's voices rise in solidarity in condemning the shameless Maoist aggression which returns to sow destruction and death among the noble, unselfish and brave people of Vietnam. [applause] Once again the most wretched enemies of the world revolutionary movement, this time represented by the repugnant clique misgoverning China, have launched an attack against the land of Ho Chi Minh and (Nguyen Van Troy). Once again imperialism and its followers have tried to drown in blood the efforts being made by the fraternal Vietnamese people to make their country ten times more beautiful. Those scoundrels have too soon forgotten the lessons of courage taught by the thousand-times heroic people, a people who like no other have won the right to build their future in peace and freedom.

But like yesterday, when the men and women of Vietnam took up weapons with an extraordinary determination and beat the imperialist invaders, today the men and women of Vietnam will once again defeat the Maoist aggressors and repell them from Vietnam and put them out of action. [applause]

A few years ago, during the bloody war against the Yankee aggressors, the picture of (Vo Thi Tan) was known around the world, known as the victory smile, symbol of the Vietnamese people's confidence in the definitive triumph of their just struggle. Today, in the faces of the women of that legendary and war-hardened people facing the aggressive Chinese clique, the smile once again appears. It is born from the certainty of victory and a not-too-distant future of peace and progress. [applause]

At this time, as Fidel said in his very important speech on 21 February, we reiterate our total support for the Vietnamese people, who today as never before need the support and solidarity of progressive humanity. Vietnam can fully count on the Cuban people, and especially on the Cuban women who have always provided an example of militant solidarity with them. The Chinese clique announces its withdrawal, but its treacherous policy demands that we continue to be vigilant, keeping high our revolutionary solidarity so that Vietnam's victory will be definitive and for all time. [applause]

Comrades, this International Women's Day commemoration has greater significance because it is being held in the 20th year of our victory. Allow us to express the most sincere and deepest appreciation of our revolutionary people to the Cuban women.

Comrade women, you are inseparable and indispensable. Over these beautiful and heroic years of building socialism, day by day you have anointed with your unselfishness and the honey of your affection, as Marti said, the work of the revolution, making it invincible. To you, comrade women, we express our most sincere and deepest appreciation.

Long live the glorious Cuban women! [applause and shouts of "viva"]

Long live the Federation of Cuban Women! [applause and shouts of "viva"]

Long live the Women's International Democratic Federation! [applause and shouts of "viva"]

Long live women, who everywhere in the world are struggling to achieve a better tomorrow! [applause and shouts of "viva"]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [applause and shouts of "viva"]

Fatherland or death! [applause and shouts of "We shall win"]

FURTHER DETAILS ON WORK OF FIRST FEU CONGRESS

Approval of Statutes

FL131223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The statutes of the Federation of University Students [FEU] were discussed with great militancy and approved yesterday, the second day of sessions of the FEU First Congress. In one of its articles, the document states that every university student enrolled in the higher education centers who voluntarily wants to belong to the FEU is a member of this organization if he accepts its statutes and is willing to carry them out.

It also states that the FEU's structure and operation is based on democratic centralism. It also states that paying dues is one more way of tying the students to the organization, and that this helps to defray part of the costs incurred by the FEU in its activities. Lastly, the FEU statutes state that the organization's flag is rectangular, maroon in color, and with the initials FEU in white in the center of the flag.

Election of New Leadership

FL131948 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 13 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpt] The delegates and guests to the First Congress of the Federation of University Students [FEU] have welcomed with applause and prolonged chanting the recently elected National Council and Secretariat of the maximum student organization. Roberto Robaina Gonzalez, age 22 and a graduate of the Manuel Ascunce Teacher Training Department, member of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] and of the FEU National Council and Secretariat, was elected president [of the FEU]. Baudillo Jimenez Jardinez, age 28, medical school graduate and member of the party and of the FEU National Council and Secretariat, was elected vice president.

The FEU National Council is composed of 30 comrades in addition to the provincial presidents and the Isle of Youth special municipality president. Forty-one are members of the UJC, 4 are party members, 92 are women, 2 are internationalist combatants and 3 have been awarded the 20th Anniversary Medal. [all figures as heard]

New Secretariat Members

FL140048 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 14 March, reporting on today's session of the First Congress of the Federation of University Students (FEU) identifies the new membership of the FEU Secretariat as follows: Nydia Estevez, Isabel Banos, Omelio Castillo, Maria Eugenia Llanusa, (Angel Arzuaga), (Alexis Aldeguiere) and Nancy Martinez.

Conclusion of Working Sessions

FL131954 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 13 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpt] The working sessions of the First FEU Congress ended this morning. PCC Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Armando Hart Davalos chaired today's sessions. Recently elected FEU President Roberto Robaina read the draft final declaration, which was approved unanimously. A special resolution of solidarity with the world's students also was read. The delegates and guests to the great congress of university students this afternoon will attend the traditional 13 March commemorations at the Echevarria Memorial at 27th and L streets and on M Street between 21st and 23d streets at 1400 and 1500 hours, respectively.

L.A. STUDENTS CONGRESS OPENS IN HAVANA CITY

FL150019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpt] The Sixth Congress of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCALE--will open tomorrow at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar, Havana City. The congress will last until 17 March. [as heard]

Representatives of 43 youth organizations of 29 countries, including the Cuban Federation of University Students [FEU], which holds the chairmanship of OCIAE, will participate in the congress. Five special resolutions, one on reform and democratization of education and four of solidarity with Vietnam, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, will be discussed and approved at the Sixth OCIAE Congress.

Founded in August 1976, OCIAE has 17 full members and 10 observers. The Permanent Secretariat is composed of Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Panama and Puerto Rico.

COMMEMORATION OF 13 MARCH 1957 HAVANA CITY ACTIONS

FL140036 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The commemorations of the 22d anniversary of the 13 March [1957] actions in Havana City were held this afternoon in front of the former studios of Radio Reloj and at the site where Jose Antonio Echevarria was killed. PCC Central Committee member Faustino Perez, officials of the National Bureau of the Union of Young Communists, Federation of University Students [FEU] and Federation of Intermediate-Level Students [FEEM], combatants in those actions and relatives of the martyrs attended the memorial ceremonies.

Several floral wreaths, including one sent by Council of State President Fidel Castro, were laid where the student leader was killed 22 years ago near Havana University. Maria Elena Tabio spoke at this ceremony on behalf of the FEU. At the ceremony on M and 23d streets [site of Radio Reloj] the main speaker was FEEM President Jose Antonio Leyva. Both speakers hailed the historic personality of Jose Antonio Echevarria and briefly recalled our people's struggles for the freedom we now enjoy.

The delegates and guests to the First FEU Congress and intermediate-level and higher education students participated in the commemoration of the Radio Reloj takeover.

ECIA: CUBA VIABLE ALTERNATE DEVELOPMENT MODEL FOR L.A.

FL141432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1317 GMT 14 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The Economic Commission for Latin America [ECIA] says that over the last three 5-year periods the Cuban Revolution has shown its viability as an alternate development model for the other countries of the region. This affirmation was made in a 221-page report, the summary of which was published in the Mexico City weekly PROCESO and in the FOREIGN TRADE NATIONAL BANK MAGAZINE, which is published weekly. ECIAS' analysis states that President Fidel Castro's government has been able to set up an undeniable advanced economic and social system which could provide useful experiences for other countries of the continent, without them necessarily having to share the same ideological premises. Despite 20 years of challenges and economic and political blockade, Cuba was presented as a development model opposed to the one used by the other Latin American nations.

JAIME CROMBET NAMED AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA

FL141406 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1354 GMT 14 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Comrade Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee, has been named ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola.

As ambassador, Jaime Crombet will take over the functions performed by Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, who was our party and government representative in that fraternal country on the African Continent. Jorge Risquet Valdes returns to his job at the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. Julio Camacho Aguilera replaces Jaime Crombet as first secretary of the party in Havana City [Province].

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'MEDDLING' IN YEMENI CONFLICT

FL130208 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Mar 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Excerpts] The situation in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula has worsened in the past few hours with the intensification of the aggression against Democratic Yemen by North Yemeni troops and Washington's unmasked intervention in the conflict.

Despite the cease-fire agreed upon between San'a', capital of North Yemen, and Aden, capital of Democratic Yemen, troops of the North Yemeni regime have unleashed an offensive in the border area between the two states. At the same time and coinciding with an intensification of San'a's aggressive actions, the North American Government is meddling in the inter-Yemeni conflict by sending warships to the area headed by the aircraft carrier Constellation and announcing the immediate delivery of almost $400 million in weapons to the aggressor.

It should be stressed that in order to evade internal legislation that prevents the North American President from exporting weapons without the approval of Congress, Carter has invoked a 1976 law authorizing him to export them whenever the national security of the United States is involved. It would be interesting to know how, in the judgment of the North American President, a conflict between the two Yemens located thousands of kilometers from the United States could endanger the security of the latter country. It should also be noted that the weapons that the United States is sending will arrive in North Yemen through Saudi Arabia, one of imperialism's basic pawns in the Middle East, which is paying for this war materiel--ultramodern airplanes and tanks, armored vehicles, rockets and artillery which will be operated by Saudis, Jordanians and North Yemenis.

The aggression against South Yemen fits in with the actions of the imperialists, primarily the United States which, following the fall of the Shah's regime in Iran, is desperately seeking a formula that will allow it to maintain its presence in the Middle East and continue exploiting Arab oil. Within this context, one can see the acceleration of negotiations between Egypt's treacherous ruler Anwar as-Sadat and the chief of the Zionist regime Menahem Begin. It explains the hastened trip to the Middle East by the North American President, a trip which, according to some versions, represents a desperate card played by the North American chief executive in the face of Washington's precarious situation in that region following the shah's fall. It also explains Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's trip to Saudi Arabia.

Other observers do not rule out the possibility that before leaving for Cairo, Carter had received assurances that the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was practically achieved.

Only events in the next few days will reveal the facts. Nevertheless, it is obvious that North Yemen's aggression against South Yemen, where a democratic regime on the path of socialism exists, is the result of a deal between Saudi Arabia and the North Americans who are acting in the face of a deterioration of their position in the rich Levantine [as heard] region.

GRENADA COUP VIEWED AS VICTORY FOR PEOPLE

FL150205 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Mar 79 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Excerpts] Eric Gairy, tyrant of the small island of Grenada, could not be saved by the alleged extraterrestial beings operating flying saucers that Gairy has often claimed exist. Gairy was overthrown early Tuesday morning by a popular action led by the New Jewel Movement headed by Maurice Bishop.

Eric Gairy, who emerged on the political scene in the 1950's and then played a somewhat progressive role, began to betray his people little by little and became a loyal servant of the worst colonialist and imperialist interests. The degree of Gairy's betrayal of those who almost 30 years ago supported him led him to install a fascist government in Grenada closely tied to bloody regimes like Pinochet's regime in Chile, South Korea and South Africa.

Gairy visited Chile in 1976 and praised the bloodthirsty Pinochet. In January 1977, Pinochet sent Lt Col Jaime Garcia Samorano to Grenada to sign an agreement by which the fascist Chilean junta would send weapons to the Grenadian dictatorship. Seven months later, the Chilean training ship Esmeralda visited the island and the first Chilean weapons began arriving in Grenada 2 months later.

Eric Gairy's policy of forming an alliance with fascism did not end there. He signed agreements with South Korea and South Africa. Chilean instructors have been training the members of Gairy's personal guard--known as Mongoose, a highly aggressive little animal--in the cruelest and most sophisticated methods of torture.

Grenada has a 50-percent unemployment rate and the banks, insurance agencies, telephone and electric companies, hotels and tourist centers belong to foreigners. Ninety percent of the country's budget is financed by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. In summary, the country is in the hands of Yankee, British and Canadian economic groups.

Grenada's progressive forces in the people's alliance, of which the New Jewel Movement is a member, have succeeded in defeating Gairy, who fled to the place preferred by all dictators and fascists--the United States. There he has declared that he will request support of the United Nations.

For his part, Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement, has described Gairy as a criminal dictator and announced that his government would request the U.S. Government to extradite Gairy in order to answer for the crimes of murder, fraud and constant violation of the Grenadian people's human rights.

Sometime ago, Gairy used the rostrum of the United Nations to speak of flying saucers. When the OAS General Assembly was held in Grenada in mid-1978, Gairy also spoke of flying saucers, possibly in an attempt to distract attention from his crimes. Now neither the flying saucers nor their alleged crewmembers could save him. What happened at dawn this past Tuesday was a victory for the people of Grenada and a defeat for those who favor war, repression and fascism.

GRENADA

MAURICE BISHOP DENIES FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO COUP

PA150219 Paris AFP in English 0148 GMT 15 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] St Georges, March 14 (AFP)--The new prime minister of Grenada said here today his supporters received no kind of assistance from foreign governments to pull off the coup which overthrew the government of [words indistinct] yesterday.

In a radio announcement, former opposition leader Maurice Bishop, who is now prime minister of this independent eastern Caribbean island, said: We have received no backing or financial or material help in the form of arms or training from any foreign government. Reports that we are getting assistance from Cuba are slanderous.

Deposed Prime Minister Gairy has said the coup was staged with arms obtained in the United States. Mr Bishop said the last pockets of resistance in the island surrendered last night and his peoples revolutionary government was in total control. He said his government was committed to regional unity and establishing good relations with Caribbean neighbors.

In St Kitts, still to become independent, Premier Paul Southwell has deplored the Grenada coup, stating that he belives in the democratic system whereby governments are elected by ballot and not the bullet.

CARICOM MINISTERS TO DISCUSS GRENADA SITUATION

PA150403 Paris AFP in Spanish 2307 GMT 14 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Bridgetown, 14 Mar (AFP)--The foreign ministers of the Caribbean Common Market--Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Dominica and Saint Lucia--will meet here today to analyze Grenada's political crisis which prompted the fall of Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who is now in New York.

According to a reliable source, in this "hasty" meeting the foreign ministers will insist on the "nonintervention" of Great Britain, the United States, Canada or any other foreign government in the domestic affairs of Grenada.

It was learned here that these three countries "did not respond" to Gairy's request for military aid in order to overthrow the revolutionary government of Maurice Bishop, currently in power.

It was also reported that the foreign ministers will study several plans to try to prevent a coup d'etat such as occurred in Grenada from happening in their countries.

[Passage indistinct] that it was necessary to consult the Soviet or Cuban governments in order to find a solution, an official spokesman noted. The Soviet Union and Cuba have embassies and resident ambassadors in Guyana and Jamaica.

The United States, Canada and Great Britain "may be more interested in analyzing the present turn of political events in Grenada rather than making future proposals to restore the Gairy administration," the spokesman added.